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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,659	09/07/2006	Keon Soo Shin	2017-112	8608
52706	7590	05/01/2008	EXAMINER	
IPLA P.A. 3580 WILSHIRE BLVD. 17TH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90010			FAN, HONGMIN	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		2612	
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
05/01/2008	PAPER			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/598,659	Applicant(s) SHIN, KEON SOO
	Examiner HONGMIN FAN	Art Unit 2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 September 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,4 and 5 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 2-3,6 and 7 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1668)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/7/2006

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyers et al (US 5408212) in view of Fujiuchi et al (US 5610587), further in view of Leck et al (US 6420971).

As to claim 1, referring to Fig. 1-4, Meyers et al disclosed an alarm and locking apparatus for bicycles comprising a locking means 10 for locking a bicycle to a structure 8, an installation means 12 for installing the apparatus on the frame of the bicycle, a display means 56 for displaying the locking status. Referring to Fig. 5-6, the body is formed by coupling a upper and lower covers 72 with screws, the cable lock 16 is wound on a spool 122, on which the inner end 118 of the flexible cable 112 is secured. Spool 122 is rotatably mounted on a shaft 124 (col. 10, line 12-15).

At the bottom end 92 of the case 14 there is a cable lock aperture 94. Cable lock 16 can be extended out from, or retracted back into, the case 14 through the aperture 94 (i.e. first wiring). Cable lock 16 includes an elongated flexible cable 112 which has internal conductive wires 114, and an outer-end connector 116 (i.e. clamp jig) is connected with the internal conductive wires 114. The connector 116 can be plugged into a socket 86 (i.e. second wiring) which is located on the back side 82 of the case 14.

When the connector 116 is plugged into the socket, electrical connection is established in the internal wires 114 of the cable lock. The internal wires 114 are in turn connected with a sensor, so that when the key switch 54 is turned to the "Arm" position, if the connector 116 is pulled out from the socket 86 or the flexible cable 112 is cut, the piezo-electric sound transducer will sound. Of course the location of the cable lock aperture 94 and socket 86 may be located at other suitable locations on the case 14 (col. 9, line 59-col. 10, line 8).

Meyers et al did not expressly disclose a tension mechanism. However, it is common in the art to use a tension mechanism to ensure secured contact. Referring to Fig. 3, Fujiuchi et al teach a theft preventive apparatus having a spring 44b (i.e. tension mechanism) to contact to the front of head 30a. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to have a spring in Meyers' apparatus in order to ensure secured contact with the head of the cable.

Meyers et al did not disclose a solenoid to lock/unlock the head of the cable. However, it is known in the art to use a solenoid to lock/unlock the head of a cable. Referring to Fig. 1, Leck et al teach an electronic security system wherein the sacrificial latching mechanism 12 is replaced with an internal solenoid mechanism which is locked simultaneously with arming of the seal 2 and which releases the cable 6 on receipt of a coded password from a microprocessor (col. 19, line 21-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to use a solenoid in Meyers' apparatus so that no key is needed.

As to claim 4, referring to Fig. 6, Meyers et al further disclosed controller 150 for detecting alarm condition and generating alarm.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyers et al in view of Fujiuchi et al, further in view of Leck et al, further in view of Morstein et al (US 5836002), further in view of Kelfer (US 4620182).

As to claim 5, Meyers et al did not disclose a separation detection switch. However, it is well known in the art to use a separation detection switch in order to protect the device from illegal removal. Referring to Fig. 1, Morstein et al teach a anti-theft device having a separation detection switch sw1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to use separation detection switch in Meyers' apparatus in order to protect the device from illegal removal.

Meyers et al did not disclose battery cover switch. However, it is well known in the art to use a batter cover switch in order to detection illegal access to the battery. Kelfer teaches a security apparatus wherein to prevent tampering with battery 22, a lever switch 33 has been provided. Switch 33 is mechanically attached to the battery access door such that when the door is opened, switch 33 closes. During normal operation wherein the battery access is closed, switch 33 is open. Thus, unauthorized removal of battery 22 cannot be accomplished without sounding alarm 14 (col. 3, line 42-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to have a battery cover switch in Meyers' apparatus in order to prevent tampering with battery.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 2-3, 6-7 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hongmin Fan whose telephone number is 571-272-2784. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffery Hofsass can be reached on 571-272-2981. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HF

/Jeff Hofsass/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2612